

Blockchain: Distributed Event-based Processing in a Data-Centric World

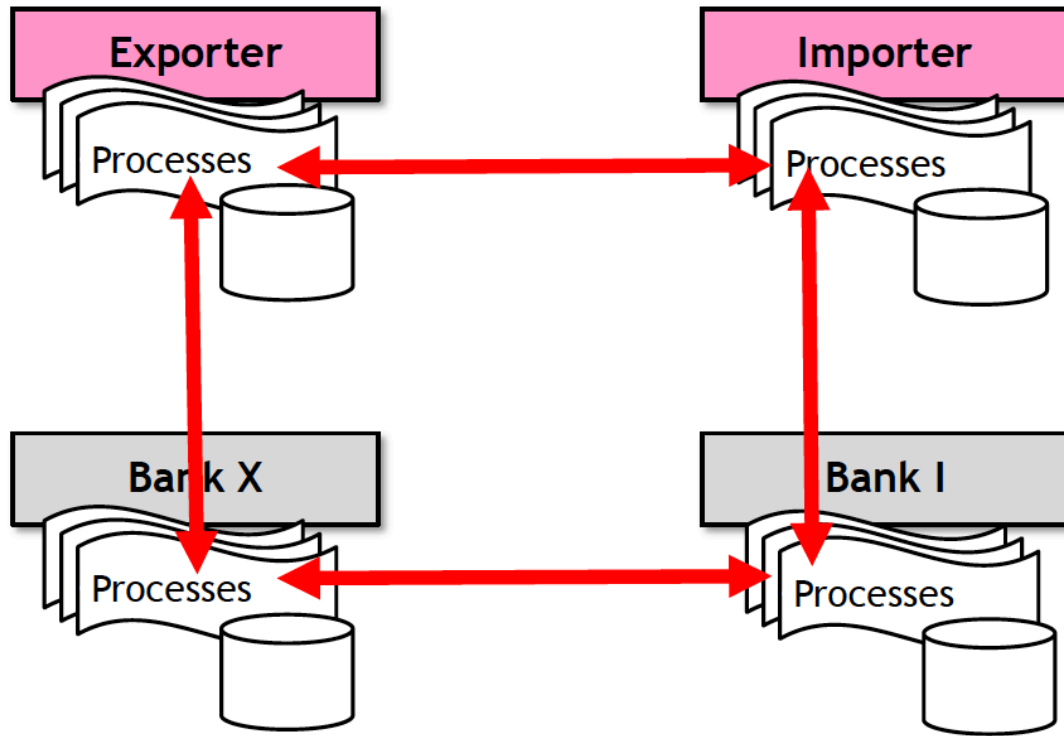
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Adapted from: Richard Hull (IBM Research), 21 June 2017 @ DEBS in Barcelona

How do organizations collaborate in today's world?

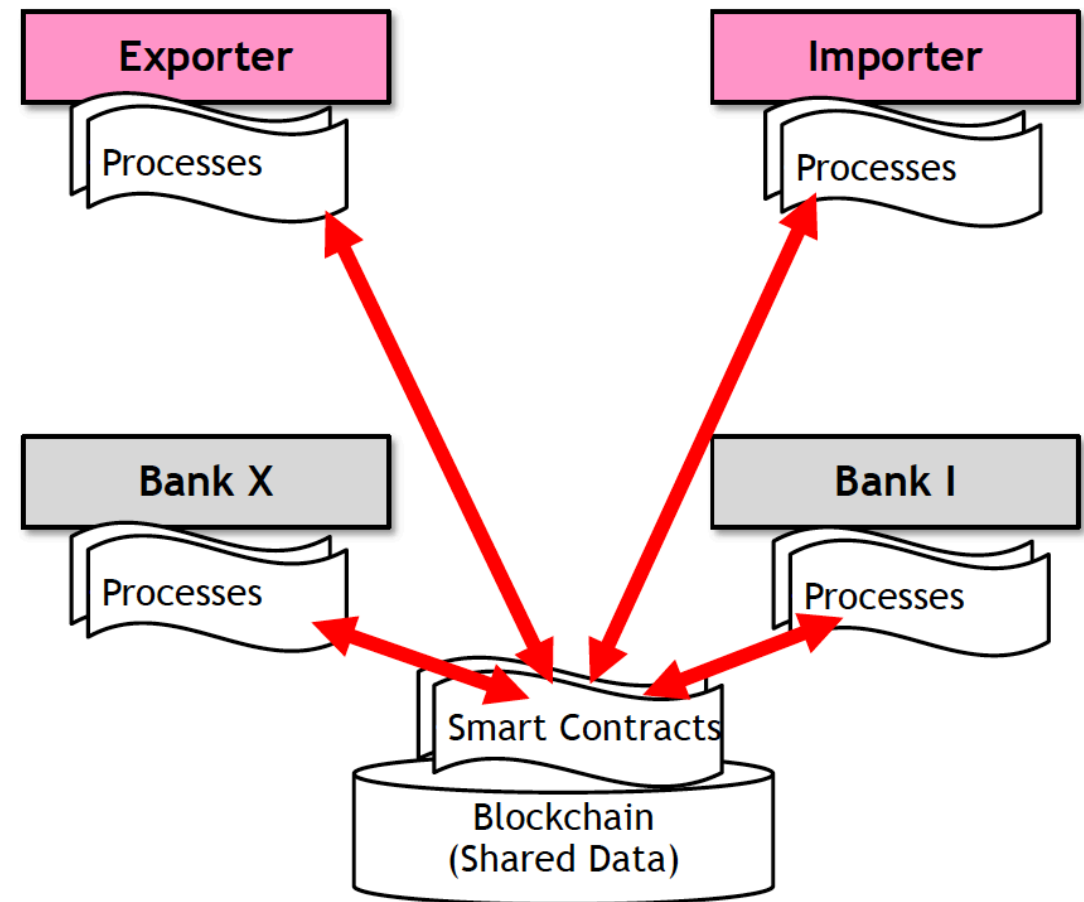
- By exchanging documents
 - Trade finance: Letter of credit
 - Logistics: Purchase order, Tender
 - Mortgage, loan processing: scanned PDFs
- Are these simply messages exchanged between services?
 - No, because they persist, and are referred to, at later times
 - In fact, the documents refer to an implicit body of shared data

Before Blockchain



- Private copies of collaboration data
→ Disputes can take month+ to resolve
- Private copies of collaboration processing logic
→ Trust is based on binary relationships

With Blockchain



- Single shared copy of collaboration data
→ Disputes can be resolved in a day
- Single shared copy of collaboration processing logic
→ Trust becomes based on broadly visible shared data

Blockchain is fundamentally a Distributed Event-based Processing Framework at 2 layers

- Foundational layer
 - Encryption
 - Consensus
 - Distributed copies of data
 - Event driven transition system
- Programming layer
 - Specification of logical behavior i.e. smart contracts
 - Event driven transition system

What and How of Blockchain

- A blockchain provides:
 - High reliability
 - Shared single source of truth
 - Trusted
 - Selected privacy
 - Nonrepudiable data updates
- A blockchain consists in a network of servers
 - No trust between peers
- Supports ACID transactions
 - Consensus algorithm
- Supports selective privacy
 - Encryption technologies
 - Selective access to data and service calls

Blockchain (for businesses) will dramatically streamline data/document sharing

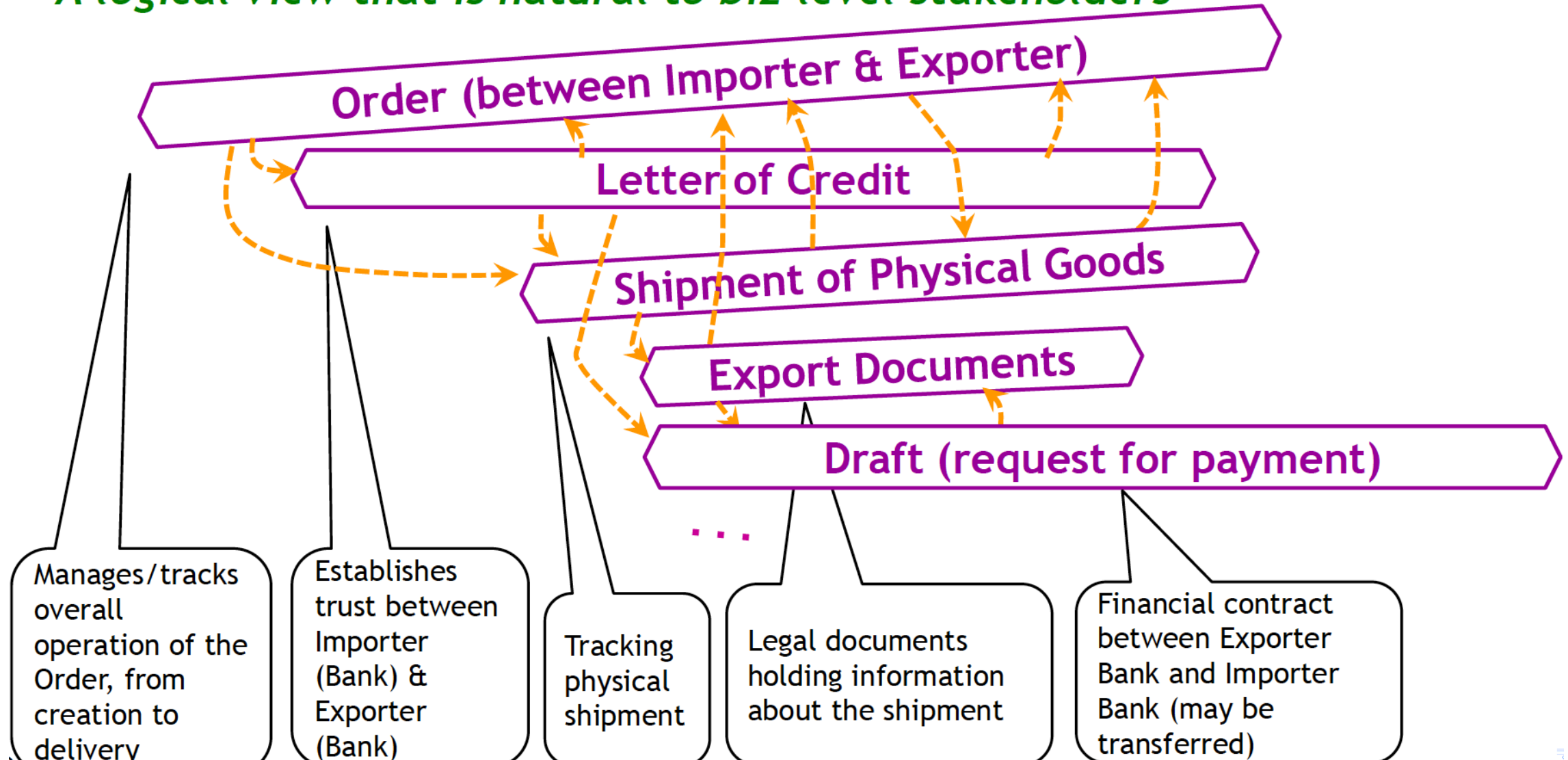
- Blockchain provides a trusted repository for holding persistent shared data.
 - Smart contracts help in business collaborations. Streamline logistics.
- Blockchain enables selective privacy
 - Each party can select what other party sees.
- Blockchain will enable deep business-level efficiencies
 - Streamlined data sharing
 - Dispute resolution

Blockchain challenges for businesses

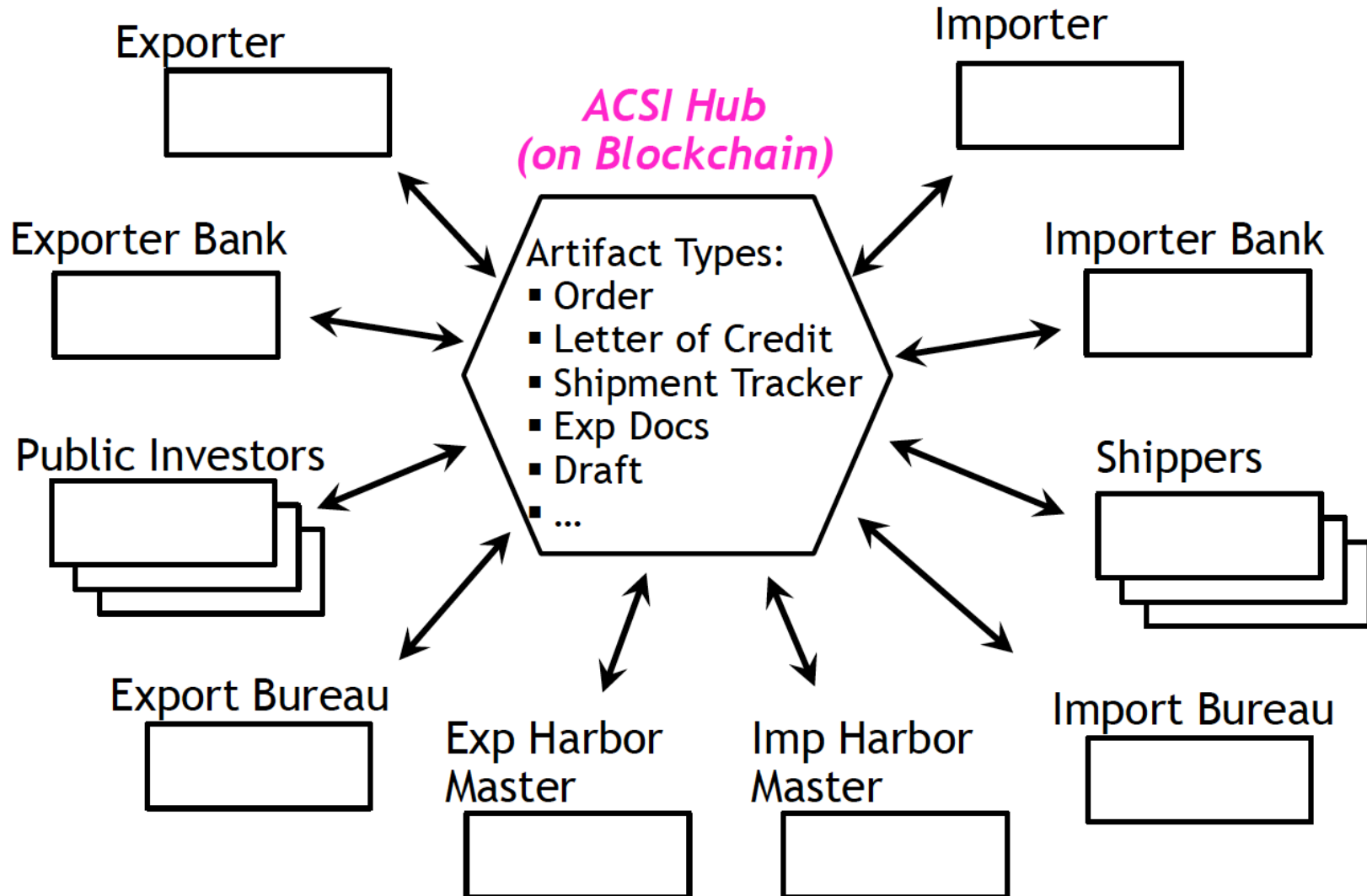
- Smart contracts may become ubiquitous. Business level SMEs will be involved in both creation and maintenance.
- Paradigm found in Business Artifacts and Business objects can provide modeling for Blockchain-based collaborations.
- Hyperledger Composer initiative makes abstractions of Business Artifacts available to smart contract developers.
- For smart contracts: Variation across time and application.
 - E.g. shipping – country policies, products, transport, finances, etc.
 - E.g. shipping – government regulations, tax rates, terms and conditions, etc.
 - Importance of strong modularity in design of languages and domains.
- Ensure correctness of smart contracts. Incorporate verification algorithms.

Business Artifacts with Lifecycles: A way to factor Business Processes and their data that gives unifying, end-to-end view

A logical view that is natural to biz-level stakeholders



Example ACSI Hub for Trade Finance



- The participating services do not have to be artifact-centric

ACSI: Artifact centric service interoperation

Conclusion

- Blockchain based solutions will not live in isolation. Need to support business collaborations.
- Requires substantial extensions and revisions to the existing processes to ramp-up businesses on blockchain.
- Techniques are needed for automatically learning legacy processes and creating the connections to Blockchain smart contracts.

Thank you!

